

Notice to readers

Starting with today's issue, the Jordan Times will publish an additional page of national and local news, on page 4, continuing our efforts to provide more regular and in-depth coverage of events in Jordan. World news and features will be limited to pages 5 and 6.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة باللغة العربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

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AMMAN, SUNDAY-MONDAY, MAY 21-22, 1978 — JAMADI AL AKHERA 14-15, 1398

## Bhutto on hunger strike

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 20 (R). — Pakistan's deposed Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is under a sentence of death for ordering a political assassination, has been on hunger strike in his condemned cell for the past four days, his lawyer said today. Mr. Bhutto, 50, began refusing food in protest against conditions in the Rawalpindi jail to which he was transferred last Wednesday for the start today of his appeal against the death sentence. His lawyer, Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar, told reporters after a visit to the jail today that Mr. Bhutto was accepting only water, tea ... and cigars.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Mideast negotiating effort regains the spotlight once again

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter wrote letters to the heads of three Middle Eastern nations this week, urging them to press ahead towards negotiated peace settlements, the State Department said today.

Department Spokesman Tom Ivers said "we are intensifying our efforts" to help achieve a settlement. He would not disclose details of the letters to Israel's Menachem Begin, Egypt's Anwar Sadat or Saudi Arabia's King Khalid.

Ivers said the administration was still waiting for the Israeli response to a series of suggestions raised by President Carter in meetings in late April and early May.

He said those suggestions are concentrated on possibilities for moving towards a solution to the question of the Palestinians on the West Bank and in Gaza.

In Jordan, the newspaper al-Naba today said President Sadat has rejected an

invitation from President Carter to meet Premier Begin in the United States.

Quoting reliable sources in Cairo, the English-language daily said President Sadat insisted in his reply that Israel must submit an official position paper on its views about a Middle East peace settlement before a resumption of the peace talks, suspended in January.

Israeli officials in occupied Jerusalem said today the U.S. arms sale to Saudi Arabia and Egypt has undermined Washington's credibility in Israel and casts doubt on any guarantees the United States may offer to underwrite a Mideast peace agreement.

These are some conclusions Prime Minister Begin takes Sunday to his cabinet in the wake of the three-nation Mideast arms package approved by the U.S. Congress last week, the sources said.

"This deal is going to color all our decisions from now on," said one Israeli official.

"The credibility of the Carter administration is so low here now that we won't necessarily accept at face value anything we are told," said the government source.

The U.S. offer to guarantee Israel's security, perhaps with a mutual defence pact, after the Israelis withdraw from occupied territory "has lost even the marginal credibility it may have enjoyed two years ago," wrote Jerusalem Post Political Editor Yusef Goell recently.

Back in Washington, U.S. Senator George McGovern called on Saudi Arabia and Egypt Friday to try a peace settlement with Israel as a good faith response to the Senate's decision to permit all three nations to buy U.S. warplanes.

"The ball is now in the court of the moderate Arabs and in the court of the administration and in the court of those of us who backed them on the theory that this was the best way back to the negotiating table," McGovern said.

In another development, Britain and the Scandinavian countries want to participate in the Mideast peace process, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Friday in Tel Aviv.

"Britain would like to help various hints that the Scandinavian governments (want to work) with factors we are not in contact with," Dayan said in a television interview.

He would not specify who those "factors" were.



His Majesty King Hussein bids farewell to Crown Prince Hassan at Amman airport Saturday before flying to Jeddah. Behind them, from left to right, are Prince Mohammad, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf (partly hidden), Amer Khammash and Premier Mudar Badran. (JNA photo)

## King Hussein starts Jeddah talks with top Saudi officials

JEDDAH, May 20 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein held talks with Saudi Arabian Viceroy and Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz at the Al Hamra palace here this evening. They discussed current Arab issues and bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Court Minister Amer Khammash and Jordan's ambassador in Jeddah.

On the Saudi side were several princes, cabinet members and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

King Hussein was earlier received at Jeddah airport by Prince Fahd, Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Second Deputy Prime Minister, and top Saudi officials.

Prince Fahd gave a dinner tonight in honour of King Hussein.

King Hussein is on a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

## Brzezinski starts talks with Peking leadership

PEKING, May 20 (R). — President Carter's National Security Affairs Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, conferred today with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, and the situation in Zaire was believed to have been high on the agenda.

Mr. Huang was giving a banquet this evening in honour of Mr. Brzezinski, who arrived today for a three-day visit to the Chinese capital as the highest-ranking American since Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was here ten months ago.

Details of today's talks were not disclosed but informed sources said it would be safe to assume the situation of Zaire's Shaba province — where French and Belgian paratroops are in the town of Kolwezi — was discussed.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said two days ago the rebellion in Shaba had been "engineered by the Soviet Union and executed by Cuban mercenaries."

## Shootout at Paris airport El Al counter leaves 3 gunmen dead, 6 injured

PARIS, May 20 (R). — Three unidentified gunmen were killed during a 25-minute battle with French policemen and Israeli security agents at Orly Airport today. A French policeman also died in the battle which broke out when the three gunmen were spotted trying to mingle with passengers of a Tel Aviv-bound El Al Israeli airliner.

French police said three more policemen and three passengers, all French nationals, were injured in the shooting.

Airport Police Chief Paul Roux described the gunmen as Palestinians, but Regional Prefect Jean Perrier said positive identification was difficult because the gunmen carried several passports and Tunisian documents.

Mr. Perrier said earlier reports that other gunmen were involved appeared incorrect but police searched the airfield tarmac area and all cars leaving the airport.

Amid the confusion following the shooting at the packed airport terminal, belated police threw gas grenades into a toilet area where one gunman was thought to have sought refuge. But when they stormed the area no one was inside.

The three gunmen lay sprawled in pools of blood near the El Al counter as police gingerly took hand grenades and plastic explosives from the bodies.

The exact target of the trio was not clear. Police reported finding no leaflets or instructions in their luggage, as is usual in hijack attempts, Mr. Perrier said.

There was speculation at the airport that the gunmen might have been planning a similar mission to the one staged by three Japanese gunmen who sprayed Tel Aviv's Lydda Airport customs hall with automatic weapons fire in 1972 killing 27 people.

Witnesses said the Orly gunmen were spotted by Israeli security men as they approached a customs area where Tel Aviv-bound passengers were gathered.

The Israelis drew their pistols as the gunmen suddenly produced Beretta submachine guns from satchels and began to spray the hall, witnesses said.

All three gunmen died as French policemen rushed up firing submachine guns and pistols, the witnesses said.

The men were described as in their mid-twenties. Hand-grenades and plastic explosives were found in their hand luggage.

It was the third attack against an El Al target at Orly airport.

Police said passengers and airport employees dived for cover as bullets whizzed through the air when the shooting first broke out in the half-closed area of the terminal's main hall which is reserved for El Al.

The four attackers were thought to have been challenged earlier by authorities but to have explained that they were passengers of the Spanish airline Iberia whose departure point is near El Al's, airport sources said.

The three men, clad in blue jeans and pullovers, all appeared to be of Mediterranean origin.

One of the three had two passports in his pockets, one of which was Lebanese-issued, witnesses said.

Officials at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport on the other side of Paris said they received an anonymous telephone call at the same time the Orly attack started.

The caller said a bomb was placed in a Tel Aviv-bound Air France plane about to take off, they added.

The plane was searched but took off later after no bomb was found.

French, Belgian forces recapture Kolwezi from rebel troops in Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 20 (AP). — French and Belgian paratroops linked up in Kolwezi Saturday and completed the recapture of the embattled copper-mining centre where 2,500 foreigners were trapped for eight days.

Zaire's AZAP news agency said the French found the bodies of 60 European men killed by rebel forces and that wives and daughters of the victims had been raped.

In Brussels, the Belgian government said 940 of the estimated 2,500 Europeans in Kolwezi were evacuated safely to Kamina, the staging area for the Belgian forces 250 kms. to the north.

Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans said in Brussels the first planeload of evacuees could arrive at Brussels' Zaventem Airport in the early hours of Sunday.

Defence Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants said it was hoped to evacuate up to 1,200 people as far as Kamina by tonight, leaving several hundreds still to be flown out.

Belgian officials said some rebels were reported still inside Kolwezi and in the surrounding area but there appeared to be no organised resistance. The French reported the airborne force was in control of the city.

The refugees had survived for several days without water or electricity and with only meager food supplies, Belgian officials said. Belgian Radio reported the evacuees were in a state of shock.

The breakdown by nationality of the refugees was not immediately reported.

The French Defence Ministry, which confirmed finding the bodies, said in Paris that the link-up was achieved when a third wave of 200 Foreign Legionnaires was dropped into the Kolwezi area Saturday morning. Four hundred French troops jumped into Kolwezi on Friday.

"As of this moment, our forces control the whole of the town," said Col. Paul Cavarrot, head of the French army's press service.

He said 25 to 30 rebels were killed in the assault. The French reported several troops injured in jump accidents, but no battlefield casualties.

Col. Cavarrot said four American cargo planes — three C-141s and a C-5 Galaxy — arrived at the Shaba province capital of Lubumbashi Saturday with planeloads of heavy equipment.

The Defence Ministry in Brussels said the Belgian troops were holding Kolwezi Airport, 13 kms. from the town of 100,000, where planes were bringing in equipment and reinforcements.

The Belgian troops, who dropped in during the night and quickly fanned out, reached a hospital where they found patients unharmed by the rebels, but suffering from a shortage of water, the Defence Ministry said.

The French Defence Ministry said the legionnaires found the bodies of 44 Europeans on Friday in two locations in the city after "very heavy fighting". The additional 16 were found when operations resumed in the southern copper-mining city at dawn Saturday, AZAP said.

Eighteen C-141 transport planes assigned by the United States to Zaire, a former Belgian colony, had begun arriving in Kinshasa carrying fuel, ammunition and trucks, U.S. presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said he knew of no plans to ferry French or Belgian troops into the area, but he said, "this is a military operation."

Britain also aided in the action, speeding medical teams and medical supplies Saturday

at the opening of the new international air centre. But the dedication ceremony was conducted as scheduled.

Police arrested 41 protesters including 18 women, in the first hour of fighting at the entrance gate, during which several hundred petrol bombs were thrown.

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Police arrested 41 protesters including 18 women, in the first hour of fighting



## Pictures on exhibit at American Centre

# "I try to capture a mood through composition and colour", says American - artist Mrs. Rawajfih

Text and photos by  
Marianne Pearson  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — American artist Linda Pierce Rawajfih signs her pictures "Linda Pierce," but prefers to be called Linda. Although she is Mrs. Rawajfih at heart, even the students at the University of Jordan where she works call her "Miss Linda." There isn't much age difference: Linda was a student herself little over a year ago.

Her first solo exhibit, is now being held at the newly-reopened American Centre, until May 23. Her 27 drawings and paintings about Jordan, many of them for sale, will be shown daily except Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The exhibition is sponsored jointly by the centre and American Women of Amman.

Agriculture entwines the work of both Linda and her husband Zahir, scientifically and artistically. She draws scientific illustrations for the Faculty of Agriculture; he teaches soil chemistry and does research there. Many of her pictures are inspired by rural scenes and often based on photographs taken by Zahir.

"We have the same tastes. He does the same composition in the camera that I would. I leave it to him. We're a team," Linda said.

Probably the fact that Zahir is a "hard worker" contributes to her productivity also. After a day's work at the university, while he prepares lectures and thinks about research projects for his graduate students, she works on her pictures.

Many are scenes of village life from Zahir's boyhood home near Tafila, where he goes at least once a month to visit his mother and relatives. Linda goes with him when it's possible; otherwise she has his photographs to work from. Since women in rural areas don't like to be photographed, the women in her pictures are family members.

A favourite oil painting shows her sister-in-law harvesting wheat. It's a strong composition: the woman dressed in black and white bends to one side and the warm neutral of the field is richly textured

with details of the wheat. Linda is sorry now that she sold it.

"Most Jordanians think if a picture's not in oil, it's not good. I will show other types as well: pastels, pencil, pen and ink, and acrylic. I can never get bored. Each medium offers something different."

"I like scientific art, too," she said. She is at present illustrating Dr. Abu Irmaleh's "Weeds of Jordan" and has already completed about half of the 200 drawings it will contain. Each completed drawing in India ink and wash requires first a detailed pencil sketch. Linda often uses a microscope to study the appearance of details which distinguish the species from all related ones.

"Weeds of Jordan" will be the eighth publication Linda has illustrated. Others include four Biology manuals she did as a student and a school textbook on health for the Royal Scientific Society.

Linda has always wanted to be an artist. She made her first artistic efforts when, as a wiggly small child, she was kept quiet during church ser-

vices with a pad and pencil. Although the art instruction she received in elementary and secondary schools wasn't very good, she continued drawing. The courses at Auburn University were "excellent" and she completed her B.A. in Visual Arts work there, taking as many courses dealing with scientific illustration as she could.

Her whole family still live in Alabama, where she grew up. "We're a close family. My parents let Zahir and I leave only on the condition we return to visit once a year."

She feels inspired by Jordan, "so ancient culture, something I missed at home."

"I don't aim for photographic realism," she said, "but through composition and colour try to capture a mood."

Although oil sculpture will appeal in the exhibition, she considers this form "my best." Zahir's brother has given her a piece of apricot tree wood, cut from the limb of a 100-year-old tree in his orchard near Tafila. She considers it a "reward" for hard work.

But, Linda said, "I think I'd like to do another exhibit next year."



Linda Pierce Rawajfih works in pastels at home. "I just can't seem to take it easy," she says.

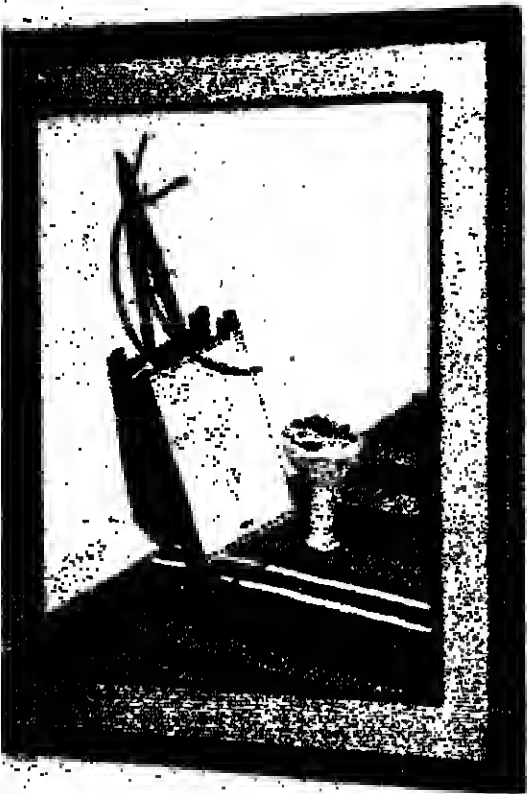
## You need an iron stomach to get through some dinners

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the leader of the British Conservative Party, is one of those people who believes in a set of common principles and obligations holding together the free democracies of the Western world, and as a living example of what she believes, she finds it necessary every once in a while to show that she can say and do things that are just as idiotic as the sayings and doings of her politician colleagues in the United States. Like the defence of liberty, the propagation of intellectual fatuity spans the waters of the North Atlantic Ocean, and it has taken the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of Israel to spark off Mrs. Thatcher's latest silliness.

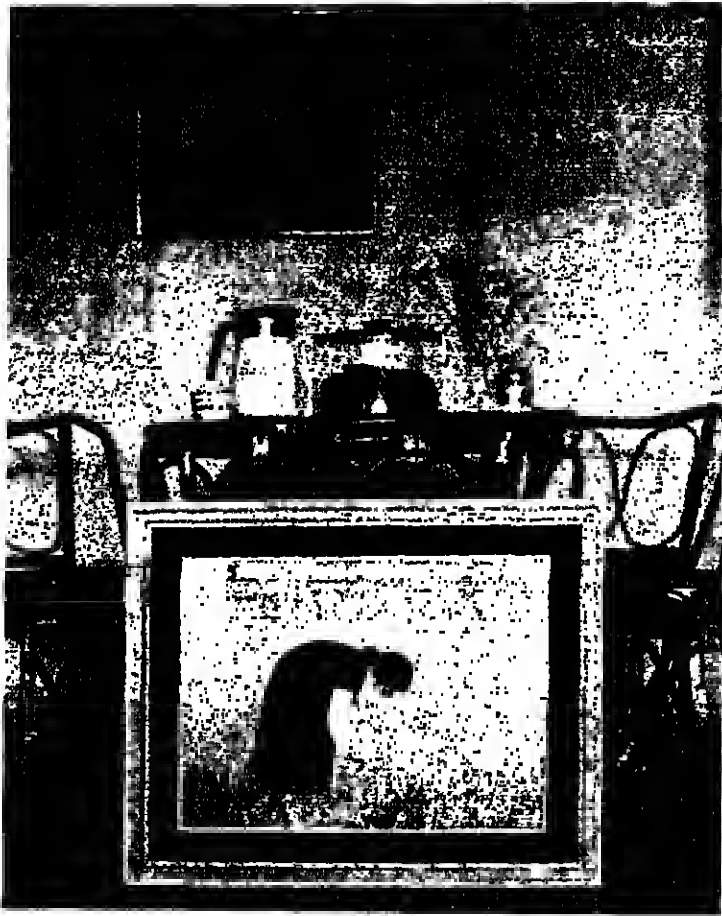
She said in a dinner speech this week (to -- you guessed it -- the Anglo-Israel Friendship League) that Israel is one of the few democracies in the modern world, that it is faced with a struggle to keep its moral code alive and that Israelis know better than most people the real value of liberty. We know it's a bit much to stomach all this at one sitting, but Mrs. Thatcher really did say all this -- before the pudding desert, presumably -- and we suggest that her performance is one of the best illustrations of the point she made -- that the struggle to keep alive the moral code of democracy is having a rough time in England these days.

What is so grotesque about the lady's performance? Simply that she has found it expedient to stand up -- for a fee? -- and parrot standard Israeli propaganda lines about spreading democracy in the Holy Land, when the overriding fact of Israel's existence is that it has embroiled the Middle East in an ungodly conflict based on Israel's denial of the fundamental rights of the Palestinians. This is a simple fact recognised by nearly the entire world. It is strange that Mrs. Thatcher should not see the point, or is she more engrossed with the democratic marvels of Israel as seen in Israel's special relationships with the democracies of South Africa and Ethiopia, to name only two contemporary recipients of Israeli assistance?

Mrs. Thatcher is free to say what she likes, of course, and she obviously knows what is best for her political career. But she is rather pitiful this week, extolling the virtues of an open democratic system while standing up to show herself off as an example of that system's deficiencies.



"Rababa" (left) and "Sherba" (right) are both arranged on a rug woven by Zahir's mother. Linda said other village women occasionally work with synthetic fibers, but her mother-in-law "never will."



Propped against the Rawajfih's dining table is "Harvest" and "Artist in Jordan" hangs on the wall. Both are based on photographic slides taken by Linda's husband. Linda said the light of the sunset in the one on the wall was too spectacular to be realistic in a painting and she toned it down.



Dr. Abu Irmaleh, plant physiologist at the Faculty of Agriculture, discusses a weed specimen with Linda. Any time of the year he and an assistant collect weeds from all over the country, but springtime is especially busy.



Linda, at her drawing table in the Agriculture Faculty's museum, makes a preliminary pencil drawing of a weed.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

In his column "words" in the AL RA'I newspaper, Jum'a Hammad Saturday noted that the campaign by the world media against the Zionist policy of settling in occupied Arab territories did not result in curbing this policy but, in fact, sharpened it to the extent that Israel's ambition in this direction is becoming the pivotal policy of the Israeli military rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

This has been illustrated by the Israeli government's recent decision, approved by all political parties, to establish six new settlements to accommodate 160,000 people. The Israeli Defence Ministry has pledged to build 35,000 housing units for this purpose.

This latest settlement decision could well have its effect in five years or so when the Arabs would be faced with the question of self-determination for all inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Hammad asks: "Are the Arabs going to remain silent while their land is being swallowed up? And is there a way to prevent our compatriots from finally becoming a minority in their own homes?"

AL DUSTOUR notes that the U.S. defeat in Vietnam, coupled with the more recent Soviet victory in Angola, has given momentum to the Soviet Union's strategy of increasing its influence in the world. It says the recent Soviet push in the Horn of Africa and the military coup d'etat in Afghanistan are but two examples.

The editorial thinks that one of the reasons for the Soviet push is the tendency of the Americans, after Vietnam, to avoid getting involved in world problem or in military adventures abroad.

The newspaper warns against Soviet attempts to infiltrate the western Red Sea areas which would enable Moscow to pressure Egypt and the Sudan from the south and draw it nearer to the oil resources in Saudi Arabia. This, the newspaper adds, would put the Soviet Union in a stronger position when negotiating with the United States on the future of the Indian Ocean.

The newspaper says it is tragic to see the Arab World and Arab waters becoming a battlefield for superpowers without the Arabs being able to avoid involvement or at least to remain neutral in this conflict.

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Art Exhibit

An exhibition of works by Jordanian artist Ismail Hamdan will be on display at the Soviet Cultural Centre on Jabal Amman. The exhibition ends today.

The American Centre is featuring an exhibition of drawings and paintings by Linda Pierce Rawajfih starting today. The exhibition continues till May 23 except for Friday.

### Friends of Archaeology

Dr. Nicola Ziadeh will be guiding an excursion to Qasr el Mushatta. The trip starts in front of the Dept. of Antiquities at 10:00 a.m. sharp, by caravan.

### Film and Readings

The British Council commemorates the 50th anniversary of Thomas Hardy's death with a film entitled "Thomas Hardy and Dorset" together with readings from his works on Monday at 6:30 p.m.

### Lecture

A lecture, in Arabic, on "The Role of Islam in Social Progress in the Arab World" will be given by Dr. Mohammad Abdesaid on Monday at 4:30 p.m. at the Goethe Institute.

### Art Exhibit

An art exhibit opened yesterday in Irbid in which thirteen Jordanian artists are taking part. The exhibition is on display at the Irbid Youth Centre.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## Regional agricultural credit board adopts 2-year plan of action

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, May 20. — The Executive Board of the Near East-North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association (NENARACA) today adopted a two-year plan of action at the end of a round of meetings here, Board Chairman Dr. Sami Al Sunna told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview following today's session.

Dr. Al Sunna, who is also president of the Amman-based association, said the plan of action includes a regional survey of existing training facilities in the field.

Three centres are to be chosen as sites for training institutes for the personnel of agricultural credit institutions in member countries of NENARACA. The choice is now narrowed down to Amman, Rabat, Tunis and Islamabad, but a final decision will not be made

for some time to come.

Another recommendation, Dr. Al Sunna said, was to hold senior technical workshops in Morocco. The publication of a quarterly newsletter is planned, to tackle issues connected with agricultural credit. A yearbook for the association was also suggested that will centre on the activities and new lending policies of agricultural credit institutions in member countries.

A bibliography and documentation centre on agricultural credit activities to serve the region is being considered as a strong possibility, Mr. Al Sunna added.

The board also called for a general assembly meeting by December 1978 in Morocco. Representatives of Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, North Yemen and Pakistan attended the board meetings which began Thursday. Sudan, which is a member, was unable to attend.

## Coming & Going

### Arab-Spanish Bank rep. here to discuss industrial cooperation

AMMAN, May 20 (JNA). — A representative of the Arab Spanish Bank in Madrid is in Amman for talks with officials on industrial cooperation between Jordan and Spain. At a meeting with the director of the Amman Chamber of Industry the representative was briefed on the general climate for investment in Jordan and opportunities for the setting up of joint industrial schemes. After the talks today the director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce announced that a group of Spanish businessmen will shortly be visiting Jordan for further discussions on bilateral industrial cooperation.

### U.S. Treasury official here

AMMAN, May 20 (JNA). — A senior official from the U.S. Treasury, Leonard Zusa, arrived here Friday for a several-day visit. In the course of his meetings with Jordanian officials, Mr. Zusa called today at the army headquarters and met with a number of high ranking army officers. He later visited Al Hussein Medical City where he was briefed on its various services.

### Queen Alia Fund counsellor back from U.S.

AMMAN, May 20 (JNA). — Dr. Zaid Hamzeh, Counsellor of the Queen Alia Fund for Social Work returned today from a short visit to the United States. During his stay Dr. Hamzeh visited aural-oral centres and looked into methods of examining children to discover their aural and oral problems and the best ways of treating them. Talks were held with the head of the aural-oral centre at George Washington University on the establishment of such a centre in Jordan.

### U.S. international relations expert ends visit

AMMAN, May 20 (JT). — Prof. Abdul Aziz Said of the School of International Service at the American University in Washington, D.C., left here yesterday at the close of a several day visit during which he gave a number of lectures at various clubs and societies. Prof. Said who is a member of the Human Rights Committee at the International Studies Association in the U.S. is on an extensive tour of the region which has already taken him to Iran and Morocco, where he was investigating human rights, and Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria where he has been lecturing on aspects of U.S. relations with this part of the world. From here Prof. Said goes on to Cairo before returning to the U.S.

### U. of J. rep. returns from Baghdad universities meet

AMMAN, May 20 (JNA). — Dean of the Department of Education at the University of Jordan Dr. Sa'id Al Tai has returned here after taking part in the council meetings of the Union of Arab Universities held in Baghdad between May 14 and 18.

### Public security chief returns from police meet in Damascus

AMMAN, May 20 (JNA). — Director of the Public Security Department Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat and his accompanying delegation returned to Amman last night after taking part in the meetings of the sixth conference of Arab police chiefs in Damascus. Participants in the week-long meetings discussed ways of combating crime and improving police systems in the Arab world. Maj. Gen. Arabiyat, 58, Brig. Kamal Qaqish, who also took part in the meetings, said the conference further discussed the role of women in the police force. Jordan's experience in this matter was reviewed as an example.

### Salah Jum'a returns from China, N. Korea

AMMAN, May 20 (JNA). — Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a returned to Amman last night at the end of a two-week trip which took him to the People's Republic of China and North Korea. Officials in both countries have expressed willingness to provide Jordan with expertise and also help in the training of personnel in agriculture the minister said.

## National News Roundup

### Court clarifies status of NCC members

AMMAN, May 20 (JNA). — A special committee of the Supreme Court has ruled that membership of the National Consultative Council is not considered a government post, and consequently members who are lawyer may practice their profession during their membership in the council. The Jordan News Agency understands that the ruling applies also to other professions including medicine and pharmacy.

### Agriculture experts from U.S. round up visit

AMMAN, May 20 (JNA). — A four-man team of American agriculture experts are in the process of rounding up their stay in Jordan. Here under the sponsorship of USAID at the request of the Jordanian government, the team has spent the past few weeks helping to solve agricultural problems in the Jordan Valley. The team met today with the Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a with whom they discussed agricultural guidance and the organisation of agriculture research programmes in the Jordan Valley.

### U.S., Jordan sign \$14m loan for Amman sewers system


WASHINGTON, May 20 (JNA). — A \$14 million loan agreement between the Jordanian Water and Sewerage Authority and the United States International Development Agency (USAID) was signed here on Friday for the implementation of an extensive sewers system for Amman.

### Clubs, Societies, Sports Groups—let us know what you are doing

Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help if it is going to be a success. It's the news of your clubs, your exhibitions, your meetings and outings that are open to the public which appear in "What's going on." Help us to help you by publicising your public events. Charity bazaar, school exhibitions — our readers are interested in your event. Please write us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 67171 or even call in at our offices on the Amman-Swedish road between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and tell us what's going on. The Jordan Times will publish free listings on the day of the event.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Jordan Times welcomes letters from its readers commenting on material published in the newspaper or on any matter of public interest. Letters should be typed, double-spaced, and preferably not longer than 300 words. They will be edited only for style and grammatical purposes, and letters longer than 300 words may be shortened at the editor's discretion. Letters should be sent by mail to: the Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

  
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## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume traded	Last buying offer	Last selling offer	Closing price
Jordan Petroleum Co. ....	JD 5.000	1,716	6.700	6.800	6.750
Jordan Cement Factories .....	JD 10.000	1,386	15.350	15.450	15.400
Jordan Phosphate Mines .....	JD 1.000	200	2.150	2.250	2.200
Arab Pharmaceutical Co. ....	JD 5.000	284	16.500	16.650	16.750
Housing Bank .....	JD 1.000	57	1.150	—	1.150
Jordan - Gulf Bank .....	JD 1.000	375	1.250	1.300	1.250
Dar Aldawa Development & Investment Co.	JD 1.000	1,162	1.750	1.850	1.800
General Mining Co. ....	JD 1.000	297	0.950	1.000	0.950
Jordan Electricity Co. ....	JD 1.000	325	1.300	1.350	1.300
Arab Aluminium Co. ....	JD 1.000	1,100	1.050	1.100	1.100
Jordan Tanning Co. ....	JD 5.000	845	8.450	8.500	8.450
Jordan Dairy Co. ....	JD 1.000	540	1.300	—	1.350
Jordan National Bank .....	JD 5.000	145	—	7.250	7.250
Jordan Brewery Co. ....	1.000	1,800	—	2.000	1.800
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co. ....	JD 1.000	57	—	1.000	0.950

Total volume traded, Saturday, May 20 ..... JD 10,289

Total number of shares traded ..... 3,883

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### Channel 3 & 6:

8:30 Quran  
8:45 Cartoons  
9:00 1 dream of Jeanne  
9:30 The Waltons  
10:00 News in Arabic  
10:15 Major of Casperbridge  
11:15 News in Arabic  
Channel 3:  
7:30 Safety on roads

#### Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Varieties  
8:30 The good life  
9:10 Mobile car  
10:00 News in English

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign-on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:20 News Bulletin  
7:30 Morning Show  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Headlines  
10:30 Radio in History  
11:00 Sign-off  
12:00 Sign-on and News Headlines  
12:05 Pop Session  
12:30 News Summary  
13:05 Pop Session  
14:00 News

14:10 Music  
14:30 Rubabiyat Khayyam  
15:00 Concert, Egypt  
15:00 Pedagogical Pop  
16:15 Pop Session  
16:30 Radio and Cinema  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Beethoven  
18:30 20 Minutes of Jazz  
19:00 News Bulletin  
19:10 News Reports  
19:30 Sign-off

### EMERGENCIES

#### Doctors:

Amman:  
Suleiman Hiyat (25015)  
James Maraga (7824)  
Irbid:  
Anwar Siboul (2680)  
Zarqa:  
Munib Hijawi (21217)  
Taxis:  
Taji (22021)  
Taji (22030)  
Fahd (22061)

#### Pharmacists:

Bourj (61028)  
Amman:  
Sabbagh (23157)  
Al Quds (21570)  
University (44554)  
Fahd (22018)  
Al Amman (37328)  
Irbid:  
Razi  
Zarqa:  
Hikmah  
Quds (26555)

### BBC RADIO

#### GMT

05:00 News: Press Review  
05:15 Letterbox  
05:30 People and Folk  
05:45 Face of England  
06:00 Newsweek: Press Review  
06:30 Tony Myatt Requests  
06:45 News: News about Britain  
07:00 News: News about Britain  
07:15 Our Own Correspondent  
07:30 King's Slings  
07:45 Writing and Writing  
08:00 News: Reflections  
08:15 The Pleasure's Yours  
08:30 News: Press Review  
08:45 People and Politics  
09:00 News: News about Britain  
09:15 Sports Review  
09:30 News: News about Britain  
09:45 Take One  
10:00 Sunday Service  
10:15 News: News about Britain  
11:00 News: News about Britain  
11:15 Our Own Correspondent  
11:30 Play of the week  
11:45 Baroque Concerto  
12:00 News: News about Britain  
12:15 News: News about Britain  
12:30 News: News about Britain  
12:45 Letter from America  
13:00 Sign-off

#### GMT

05:00 The Breakfast Show  
to 05:00, 05:00, 05:00 and 06:00  
06:30 GMT: News, Regional and Topical Reports  
06:45 GMT: An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest  
17:00 GMT: News, Regional and Topical Reports  
17:15 GMT: An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:  
8:30 Kuwait  
8:45 Jeddah  
8:50 Cairo (EA)  
9:55 Cairo (CA)  
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (JL-GF)  
10:00 Frankfurt  
10:00 Rome  
11:00 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDR)  
11:30 Cairo  
12:00 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDR)  
12:30 London  
12:50 Cairo  
13:00 Paris  
13:15 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva  
13:45 Copenhagen, Vienna  
14:00 Athens, Larnaca  
14:30 Rome  
14:35 Paris, Beirut (AF)  
14:55 Frankfurt  
15:00 Beirut (MEA)  
15:20 Beirut

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures:  
8:00 Agaba  
8:05 Beirut (MEA)  
8:55 Cairo (CA)  
10:00 Rome (AZ)  
10:00 Frankfurt  
10:00 Rome  
11:00 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDR)  
11:30 Cairo  
12:00 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDR)  
12:30 London  
12:50 Cairo  
13:00 Paris  
13:15 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva  
13:45 Copenhagen, Vienna  
14:00 Athens, Larnaca  
14:30 Rome  
14:35 Paris, Beirut (AF)  
14:55 Frankfurt  
15:00 Beirut (MEA)  
15:20 Beirut

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre ..... Tel. 41620  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 44508  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 63195  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 67182  
Hawassa Youth City ..... 41785  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 64251  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 41785  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 65111  
Citadel Museum ..... 36191  
Folklore Museum ..... 36191

### JORDAN TELEVISION -- MONDAY

#### Channel 3 & 6:

8:30 Quran  
8:45 Cartoons  
9:00 Man from Atlantis  
9:45 Man builds, Man destroys  
8:00 News in Arabic  
10:15 Barista  
11:00 News in Arabic

#### Channel 3:

7:30 Life and Health  
8:30 Arabic series  
8:30 Reportage  
Channel:  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Filler  
8:30 The Rag trade  
8:10 William Shakespeare  
10:00 News in English

### RADIO JORDAN -- MONDAY

7:00 Sign-on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:20 News Bulletin  
7:30 Morning Show  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Headlines  
10:30 Radio in History  
11:00 Sign-off  
12:00 Sign-on and News Headlines  
12:05 Pop Session  
12:30 News Summary  
13:05 Pop Session  
14:00 News

14:10 Music  
14:30 Songs Journey  
15:00 Concert, Hour  
16:00 Pop Session  
17:00 Songs for you  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Beethoven  
18:30 Sign-on and News Headlines  
18:30 Special Feature  
19:00 News Bulletin  
19:10 News Reports  
19:30 Sign-off

### EMERGENCIES -- MONDAY

#### Doctors:

Amman:  
Avni Sawadeh (27358)  
Nidal Maraga (71218)  
Irbid:  
Hani Gharyabeh (2676)  
Zarqa:  
Hisham Hiyat (31440)  
Taxis:  
Khayam (4161)  
Ahram (63911)

#### Pharmacists:

Nabha (65028)  
Ambassador (65101)  
Amman:  
Sabbagh (23157)  
Nawam (65194)  
Al Jamal (77291)  
Abdaji (36121)  
Irbid:  
Khayam  
Zarqa:  
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# With ballet, books and a lecture British culture makes a grand comeback to Syria

By Pat McDonnell  
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS — "The British are coming, the British are coming."

Those familiar words of Paul Revere are being repeated in Damascus as the May 24 opening of the British Cultural Centre nears.

More than 18 months of preparation have gone into organising the activities and services to be offered by the Centre located on the ground floor of the Meydani Building, Abdul Moneim Riyadh St., West Malki.

Inaugural ceremonies will feature a talk by Syrian Minister of Culture and Guidance, Mme. Najah Attar, followed by a film, entitled "An evening with the Royal Ballet," starring Lynn Fontanne and Rudolph Nureyev.

The May 24 festivities mark the first time a British Cultural Centre has been officially in operation in Syria since 1956. Interestingly enough, the director of the centre, Richard F. Hitchcock, was in Syria on his first foreign post when the Suez Crisis brought about the close of the British Council of Damascus two decades ago.

Since then, Hitchcock, an Arabist, has spent extended tours in Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon and the Sudan.

An admitted enthusiast of all things Arabic, Hitchcock commented on the "fantastic growth of Damascus" during his 21-year absence. In reference to the May 24 opening, he noted: "Book lovers should be interested in an exhibition of 300 mouth-watering English language books on the Middle East that will be on display in conjunction with opening week activities."

Arrangements are being made for a programme to bring English language instructors to Syria to train Syrian teachers of English, write a new Syrian textbook series on English and assist in supervising existing English courses in the public school system.

Another tentative service will be technical cooperation provided by British electrical and mechanical engineering technicians who will teach courses at the University of Damascus.

Plans are underway to import a specialist of English language instruction to train six Syrian teachers of English who will then teach English to Syrian directors of national industries.

A scholarships programme is in the offing that will provide non-academic Syrian students with technical trade scholarships to Britain as well as academic scholarships for future teachers.

Lastly, the British Cultural Centre will sponsor visits by British professionals to consult Syrian agencies and university departments upon request.

"One of the fondest hopes of the centre is to offer English language classes to the general Damascus public," Mr. Hitchcock said. "The expense of bringing specially trained English language instructors to Syria -- apartments, salary, and living allowances -- has dimmed our hopes. Nonetheless, we're exploring alternative plans. One is to bring an English language specialist to Damascus to train native English speakers living in Syria to teach classes."

The British Cultural Centre itself will offer a variety of

services. Although it will follow no rigid pre-planned monthly programme, the Centre will sponsor lectures and cultural activities according to the needs and requests of the Damascus community.

Heading the list of services is the library, open to the public daily from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. under the direction of Hassan Miran Khayara. Newspapers include The London Times, Financial Times, The Sunday Times, and the Economist.

Publications in the library will be reference books in the areas of medicine, technology, science, the arts and English language and literature. A large library of recordings and cassettes pertaining to drama, poetry and English speech and language will be offered in addition to supplementary graded readers for students of the English language.

The centre also will serve as headquarters for examinations to be administered twice a year: the Cambridge University English Language exam-

ination and the London University General Certificate of Education (GCE). The GCE degree is comparable to a British secondary school diploma in subjects ranging from astronomy to Mandarin Chinese.

Educational counselling will be offered to Syrians wishing to study in Britain by Miss Malah Arkossoussi daily except Saturday afternoons and Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. Miss Arkossoussi will be on hand to refer visitors to a collection of brochures representing all technical schools, colleges and universities in Britain.

Special activities come under the supervision of Mrs. Maha Mahayni who will schedule feature films and documentaries for specialised audiences. Lectures will be slated for anticipated audiences. In the past, this included a talk by an American University of Beirut professor discuss-

ing contemporary British fiction. Tentative lectures are a discussion on Arab musical instruments by Jean Jenkins, a leading British specialist on ethnic music, and a talk by Dr. David Oates on his excavations at Tel Brak. Medical specialists also are slated to speak.

The centre will offer four

to five concerts annually. Rumour has it that the Ballet Rambert, a British company of 32 dancers, will be in Damascus for the July International Fair following an appearance at Baselbeck. That's strictly rumour, but nevertheless, "the British are coming" and everyone in Damascus is welcoming their arrival.

## ADVERTISEMENT FOR REFERENCES OF CONTRACTORS CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS OF JORDAN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CENTRE (J.N.G.C.)

Local and foreign contractors are invited to bid for the construction of the new Jordan National Geographic Centre buildings, to be constructed in Amman.

Separate sealed bids are required for the following contracts:

1. Construction of main building, 4-level, approx. 12,500 sq. m. (architectural sections only, excluding mechanical and electrical equipment, plumbing, etc...), using a special pre-fab. structural system. Construction of five executive houses (complete with all their equipment), plus water tank, septic tank, etc...
2. Mechanical and electrical equipment and plumbing, etc... for main building.

First class Jordanian and foreign contractors with experience in projects of similar importance, interested to bid for either one of these contracts, are invited to give notice with a list of their references to:

J.N.G.C.  
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P.O. Box 20214,  
Amman — Jordan

OR:  
R. Taillibert, Architect  
163 Rue de la Pompe  
75116 Paris — France

No later than Thursday, June 1, 1978 at 12:30.

Contractors with finance possibilities are invited to specify their conditions.

Tender documents will be available at same addresses from Thursday, June 13, 1978 on payment of JD 125 for each of the two contracts.

Tenders with a bid bond for 10 per cent of bid value will be received at same addresses no later than Tuesday, July 18, 1978 at 12:30.

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try not to commit yourself to any further expense, but pay pressing bills instead. Avoid arguing with mate, loved one. Concentrate on whatever is charming and beautiful. Think positive.

**TAURUS** (April 20 to May 20) Your partners are not in a good mood today, so be with others until they are feeling better. Do not get into any arguments where a civic matter is concerned. Be most careful when out driving.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Get work done alone without expecting help from others, but don't overdo. Take time for pleasant visits. Get home fixed nicely so that you are proud of it.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) If you are courteous and charming to others, you avoid arguments and can have a pleasant day. Don't overspend for pleasure, but stay within your budget.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't bring up any controversial subjects at home, where tempers are apt to be short. Study into a new venture but don't jump right into it, as yet. Be wise.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use particular care in driving since others might be careless. Go after data you need in a quiet way from dependable sources. Avoid one who has an eye on your assets.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good time to instill economy measures, whether you think you need them or not. Don't take chances but listen to what a bigwig has to suggest. Think along more constructive lines.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have ideas that could get you into trouble, so forget them now, and don't be forceful with others. Steer clear of a group affair where arguments could arise. Home is best bet.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Although you may feel limited, this is no day for you to rant and rave, but to plan quietly how to better your lot in life. Clear the deck for action later.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your pals are in no mood to be helpful today so get things done on your own. Plan how to become more independent in the future also. You have more ability than you think.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have to be particularly cautious in the handling of worldly affairs now. Don't jeopardize your position with bigwigs by wrong words, actions. Be careful of your reputation.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to March 20) Not a good time to get started on a new interest or you meet with failure. You have made new contacts that can be good for you in the future. Forget those who have been drawbacks to you.

# Peru declares state of emergency following violent demonstrations

LIMA, Peru, May 20 (AP). — Peru's military government declared a state of emergency today "to return the country to a climate of normalcy" following nationwide demonstrations in which at least 11 persons died.

President Francisco Morales Bermudez met with his 14-member cabinet late last night, then declared the emergency to counter the protests against government-decreed price increases for gasoline, food, electricity and transportation. He said he would speak to the nation tonight to discuss the emergency.

The government suspended the right of habeas corpus, prohibited public gatherings and banned free travel into and out of the country.

"The grave economic situation confronting the country has obliged the government to dictate economic reactivation measures," the government said in a decree signed by the president and the commanding generals of the army, navy and air force. "These measures are being used by extremist groups to instigate subversion and to gravely alter public order in various areas of the national territory, endangering life, private property and essential public services. These deeds put the security and spiritual values of the nation in danger."

Business and industrial leaders said the government-mandated price increases were necessary to generate production, which has been hindered by strikes, inflation and falling prices for some of Peru's exports. The cost of living in Peru has gone up 43 per cent in the past year.

Elections for a constitutional assembly to return the country to civilian rule by 1980 were postponed Friday from June 4 to June 18. The National Election Board said the postponement was caused by the riots.

Demonstrations continued Friday for the fifth straight day in at least 12 cities, and the communist-led General Non-Declaration of Peruvian Labour called a strike for Monday and Tuesday to protest the price hikes. The government said the strike would be illegal and issued orders for the arrest of major leftist labour leaders.

The Election Board said a general strike that shut down factories and stores in Arequipa, 450 miles south of Lima, interfered with the preparation of voting booths. It also said rioters in the Amazon jungle city of Tingo Maria had destroyed the Election Board office there.

Army units were sent to the cities to reinforce local police.

With no sign of the hoped-for agreement on the horizon, government officials from 142 countries spent most of the final day piecing together the progress made in order to get a basis for further discussion at their next session.

Then delegates argued late into the night over the date for the resumed session. African states wanted to reconvene in August but some Latin American countries advocated a break until next February or March. A vote decided in favour of August.

One of the main outstanding areas of disagreement in the conference has been over the kind of system needed to exploit resources of the deep sea bed beyond national jurisdictions.

The latest session, the seventh since the conference began five years ago, had been seen as crucial by most delegates.

But a bad start — the first three weeks wasted due to a procedural wrangle over the conference presidency — and the complexities of 142 differing standpoints left the session adrift.

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# "...A humanist, a statesman, a warrior...": King Hussein remembers King Abdallah

(Continued from page 1)

Let us remember that my grandfather was the second son of King Hussein Ibn Ali, whom the Arab nation, half a century ago, had chosen as the standard bearer and champion of the famed Arab Rebellion against Ottoman hegemony, discrimination and misrule. It was the first truly Arab thrust towards achieving their liberation, unity and progress in modern times. The Arab nation, under the dedicated leadership of Al Hussein and his sons, fought valiantly, and at great cost and sacrifice, on the side of the Allies, and against the co-religionists the Turks, in the cause of its triumph. The harvest of their long ordeal was bitter, disillusioning and, in certain instances, tragic.

This was the legacy, or should I more aptly call it the burden, that King Abdallah Ibn Al Hussein had inherited, and his genius was that out of the throes of catastrophe he succeeded in salvaging what remnants of the Arab homeland he could, without for one moment losing his revolutionary fervor or his indomitable dedication to the cause of Arab unity.

Throughout the Supplement, Al Takhmilah, and in its antecedent, the comprehensive and thorough memoirs written over a quarter of a century ago, the dominant theme was his abiding concern for the fulfillment of the original goals and aspirations of the Arab Rebellion, which had deviated from its evoked course by internal, but more potently by external forces. The first were inspired by what seemed to him petty, vindictive and irrelevant counterforces; the second by self seeking, arrogant and, in historical perspective, myopic external decisions, which had condemned the Arab homeland east of Suez to artificial and unnatural fragmentation, and consequently to strife and instability.

King Abdallah Ibn Al Hussein was particularly grieved by the partitioning of natural Syria, in consequence of the Sykes-Picot Agreement, which vivisectioned natural Syria into zones of mandates and influence between France and Britain. King Abdallah's adversaries, in their relentless and unabashed self seeking efforts to abort his efforts towards restoring the God-created and timeless unity and territorial integrity of Syria, tried to denigrate his endeavors by distortive descriptions such as the "Greater Syria Plan," to connote the idea of aggrandisement.

The meeting held at Raghadan Palace on November 28, 1950, between King Abdallah Ibn Al Hussein and the then Prime Minister of Syria, Dr. Nazim Al Kudsi, is an eloquent and definitive testimony to how two leaders, embracing the same goals of Syrian unification within an overall Arab unity, approached their common aim.

King Abdallah was unflinching, single minded, dedicated and willing to bear every sacrifice towards achieving that cherished goal. He almost took its imperative inevitability for granted, as do truly committed believers in a cause in which they ardently believe. He lectured and taunted his honored guest on the elemental historical and compelling factors of the situation. King Abdallah was thoroughly well versed in history, both past and contemporary, and this was in my opinion his mainstay and the fountain source of the strength which sustained him in the unwavering pursuit of his mission.

Dr. Al Kudsi, highly educated, articulate and presumably dedicated to the cause, was ambivalent and evasive, and indulged in side issues pertaining to the chronic inter-Arab rivalries and quarrels.

Herein lies the difference between nation builders, history makers and men of decision such as King Abdallah was, and the conventional politicians, sophisticated as they may be, who, at crucial moments in history, put expediency above the more lasting national causes and destiny of their people.

I would not wish to be too harsh in my assessment of Dr. Al Kudsi's performance. In all probability, he himself was not a free agent within the power structure obtaining in his country during those years. In making the invidious comparison which I have just made, I am focusing my analysis on the much wider circle of conventional, mediocre and often-times self seeking politicians who lacked the will, the imagination, or even the true fidelity to the cause which had given them the reins of power in their respective countries and entrusted them with their destiny.

I may add that the comparison, to the generality of readers, is solely of historical significance, important primarily to the specialized historian of that era.

To me, it is much more significant than that, because it is still a very pervasive phenomenon, which has wrought disaster upon the destiny and the welfare of our nation, and has brought about a situation where the very invariability of our Arab homeland, deprived of its basic cohesion at the heartland, is in grave jeopardy.

Since my accession to the throne of the kingdom a quarter of a century ago, I have struggled with all the means at my disposal to continue on the path of Arab unity, in a genuine effort to fulfill the aims and aspirations for which my grandfather had dedicated their lives. It is with profound regret that I find myself impelled to state that the same forces of negativism, disarray and selfishness, which had obstructed the efforts of earlier generations, are still very much evident and active. Persons and personalities have in many instances changed; but erroneous orientations and malicious machinations have not. As I write these thoughts on the supplement to my grandfather's Takhmilah, I draw some consolation from the fact that Jordan and Syria have already embarked upon a process of gradual unification, on realistic and functional foundations. The territory already traversed on this blessed path is considerable and, God willing, it will not be long before this cherished goal is formalized in structures and functions, for the benefit and credible viability of all the regions and inhabitants of this cradle of civilisation.

The Takhmilah is not a chronological orderly register of events, in the traditional forms of diaries or autobiographies. The earlier thorough memoirs qualify under this category. Nor is the Takhmilah merely topical and selective. It is a combination of both, permeated all through by an analytical and penetrative perception of the underlying causes behind those events.

It could best be characterised as a critique of the Arab character and of the environmental factors which formulated its attitudes, behaviour and actions in those years. This is reflected in the outset, in King Abdallah's introduction to the Supplement under the heading "A Word on the Arabs in General."

Unfortunately, it is not always clear, especially to the uninitiated, whether he was talking about the urban, the beduin or the rural Arabs. My presumption is that the illustrious King assumed that all Arabs carried the same basic traits, with differences only in degree, depending upon their varying stages of development, and, by corollary, upon the differing environmental influences to which each was subjected.

The absence of clear cut distinction could not have been an oversight, nor for that matter a lack of discernment. This is because King Abdallah knew the various categories of Arabs intimately and at close range. He had dealt with urban and highly educated Arab personages, just as he had the closest comradeship with naturally endowed and formidable tribal sheikhs. He could deal with both, with deep understanding and incisive judgement.

King Abdallah's undoubted magnanimity is best reflected in his criticisms of friend and adversary alike. Even in his most outspoken moments -- and he was sharply outspoken when he felt he should be -- he was free of rancor or of hate. This does not of course mean that he was angelic, for he was human after all. But whatever bitterness he displayed was directed against what he regarded as the misdeeds of men rather than against the men themselves. He was intolerant of the shortsighted, the selfish and the outright wicked. But his impulsivity as well as his deep felt reaction was a fervent hope and prayer that their frailties might eventually be rectified. This was perhaps too optimistic, but nonetheless it portrayed his innermost character.

As I stated earlier, some of the events in The Supplement are of transient and passing value, as most memoirs are. It is a register of an era which has long passed. But other issues with which the Takhmilah dealt are still very much alive and burning, in spite of the passage of over a quarter of a century, since King Abdallah wrote it. I shall single out three major issues in these reflections, which have remained unresolved and challenging, and which constitute the burden and the responsibility of the present and possibly of future generations.

First is the cause of Arab unification on a sound, realistic and lasting basis. For how many arbitrary unities have collapsed, even before they had seen the dawn of life?

My grandfather's generation took Arab unity for granted, and it was inconceivable to them to find themselves in a state of parochial fragmentation. This is attributable to two facts: first, with rare exceptions they had lived for centuries as citizens of an extensive and unified empire, the Ottoman; when disaffection set in, it was the Arab provinces in unity versus the Turkish. Second, when the Arabs began the process of awakening and the rediscovery of their history, it did not cost them much effort to recognise that their greatness was co-terminous with their unity. Their golden age had been identified with such unified and extensive conglomerations as the Umayyad, the

Abbasid, the Fatimid, and other Arab and Islamic Empires. They possessed the ability to hold their own against alien and hostile intrusions. They also possessed the means to contribute abundantly and creatively to world culture and civilisation. They were, in fact, in the forefront for many centuries.

King Abdallah Ibn Al Hussein and his generation of reawakened Arabs were fully cognisant of these historical truths. The basic objective of the Great Arab Rebellion was not a negative and vindictive dismantling of the Ottoman Empire, in which, but for its latter day aberrations, they had been honored and equal citizens; the basic objective of the Rebellion was the recreation of a unified Arab domain, at least in the Arab East, in which the Arab nation could once more restore its eminence and its creativity, and ensure its inviolability and security. It was for this reason that King Abdallah reacted with impatient vehemence to all those who misconstrued the basic objectives of the Arab Rebellion and had the audacity to rationalise their adherence to misguided and disastrous provincialism.

My generation, in contrast with that of my grandfather, faces a steep uphill fight to achieve meaningful unity. The Sykes-Picot fragmentation had not only outlived its authors and the colonial purposes for which they had decreed it; it had also sunk deep roots of provincialism in the consciousness to accept the familiar and the prevalent.

Furthermore, vested interests have in the meantime struck roots, and these have an inherent tendency to self-perpetuation. It was against these forces of distorted traditions that my grandfather had to contend, but to no avail. My task and that of those who share my mission is double the more difficult and challenging, and surmounting those forces, to which I am devoting a major part of my life and energies, would be a vindication and a fulfillment of my grandfather's and my people's most cherished aspiration.

Secondly, in my reflections on the Supplement, I shall give some thoughts on a phenomenon which, though universal, is more specifically an Arab trait, of frailty if you wish.

There are always those who can think only in absolutes, and other who believe that the world is based on relational relativity. The criterion in their every judgment is whether what they are seeking is feasible and attainable or not. How many nations have gone down to their ruin because they had failed to equate their ends with their means, their words with their deeds?

My grandfather, as his Supplement clearly testifies, belonged to the pragmatic school, without in any way diluting his intense idealism or his basic dedication to the causes in which he believed.

This, in my opinion, is what spells the difference between success and failure. In war, he was always mindful of the logistics of the situation. In diplomacy and statecraft, he never operated in a cloistered vacuum. He carefully assessed the forces aligned with him and those arrayed against him.

"...King Abdallah's undoubted magnanimity is best reflected in his criticisms of friend and adversary alike. Even in his most outspoken moments -- and he was sharply outspoken when he felt he should be -- he was free of rancor or of hate..."

This calculating attitude sometimes made him misunderstood among sections of the uninitiated, who are inclined to hear what pleases them, rather than what serves their cause. Such inclination is intensified when willfully fed into them by self seeking leaders and fomented by wily advisers.

King Abdallah spoke out the truth, loudly and vehemently, as he saw it, regardless of whether it pleased or displeased his listeners. The fact that he was ahead of his time in his assessment of situations, and of projecting the possible consequences of every action or inaction, was not solely, or even primarily, intuitive or prophetic. It was largely the accumulated wisdom with which more than half a century of a uniquely rich career had endowed him. Triumphs and reverses, trials and errors, successes and failures, these were his army when King Abdallah strove with only partial success to put his vast experience in the service of the Arab cause, at the moment of its greatest need.

I sometimes wonder, with deep sorrow, how different might have been the destiny of the Middle East if his advice had been heeded in timely and selfless good faith. Is it any wonder then that the Arabs, over the past quarter of a century, and in spite of their considerable potential, have not achieved anywhere near what they should have achieved? With a disunited Arab World, in the real and meaningful sense, with instability more often the rule than the exception, and with regimes changing with the rapidity and regularity of changing seasons, how could any nation go very far?

The reason for giving my thoughts on the two aforementioned subjects is that they constitute a basic theme in The Supplement, and their importance is by no means diminished in our own day. Unity among the Arabs and experienced wisdom at the helm are as imperative today as they ever were. King Abdallah would have reacted with profound grief, if he had been alive today, to see that most of his forebodings, warnings and projections had come to pass. It was not in his character to have gleefully said: "I told you so!" His reaction would have been a profound sorrow and infatuation that it should have needed catastrophe to befall his people, when wisdom, experience and discernment might have averted it all, or at least mitigated its awesome consequences.

A quarter of a century is a relatively long span, even in the life of nations. It would be an error to convey the impression that during this span the Arab World stood stagnant. Far from it, for most of the Arab countries have achieved significant and, in some instances, spectacular advances. King Abdallah would be happily surprised and gratified to see that Jordan has made, and continues inexorably to make, great leaps forward, in all fields and walks of life, through hard work, discipline and dedication.

Its hitherto undreamed of riches and the expanded exploitation of its strategic natural resources, particularly in the field of energy, are bound to transform the whole Arab World beyond recognition and accord it a new and potent status among the family of nations.

But, and as I stated earlier in these reflections, everything in the world can only be judged in relative terms. Achievements should be commensurate with the achievements of other nations in similar situations, and also with the challenges which confront us as a nation from quarters close and afar. The yardstick by which we can judge our success or failure must be the measure of the type of premises which King Abdallah's Supplement, in the relatively less complicated circumstances of his era, underscored: namely, Arab cohesion, stability, temperance, continuity and wisdom. It is my earnest hope and belief that the Arabs are in the process of maturing to conform to those indispensable prerequisites.

Third, in my reflections on The Supplement, is King Abdallah's deep involvement in and concern for the fate of the Palestinian people, as he saw that fate unfold tragically and inexorably over three decades. It is incumbent on me to recall here, if only for the historical record, that his father, the leader of the Great Arab Revolt, King Al Hussein Ibn Ali, had practically abdicated his throne, in the Middle East and the unified Arab domain over which he was to have reconstructed the newly resurgent Arab nation, because he could not bring himself to accept an alienation of Palestine from the rest of the Arab homeland. His stand was an act of conscience and of morality, let alone what he deeply felt to be an act of incredible and discredited betrayal by his allies, on whose side he had staked the destiny of the whole Arab nation.

His son, King Abdallah, was more cognisant of this fact than anyone else, having been his most intimate and trusted advisor and emissary. It would take more than brief reflections on The Supplement, restricted in scope and purpose, to give adequate coverage and appraisal of King Abdallah's approach to the so-called and, as it turned out, catastrophic fate of Palestine and its people. But a few highlights, which are to be read in the Takhmilah, would not fail to prove that its fate might have taken a sharply different course if he had been at the helm or at least if his advice, at every stage, had been heeded by those who were.

As is well known to those familiar with the Middle East, Palestine and Transjordan were one entity, which, in turn, constituted Southern Syria. Mr. Winston Churchill, in his capacity as Colonial Secretary in the British cabinet, decided in 1922

that Palestine and Transjordan be severed. As a result of King Abdallah's vigorous and successful efforts, Transjordan was spared the imposition of the British undertaking to establish a Jewish national home in Palestine.

The British Empire, in the aftermath of World War I, was the foremost power in the world. Its decisions were, therefore, irrevocable and unchallengeable.

The British decision of separation had advantages as well as disadvantages. The advantages were that it spared Transjordan and its people the imposition of Zionist colonisation. The disadvantages were that it entailed a further vivisection of the body politic of geographic Syria, and consequently a further weakening of the capability of the Palestinian region to more effectively resist the Zionist onslaught. Resistance can take many forms, and not the least of them is wise political decision at crucial turning points.

It is often said that the Palestine question is a chronicle of missed opportunities. This is partly true, though not entirely. For judging in retrospect, it is my considered opinion, as it was my grandfather's, that the Zionist thrust and avalanche could have been blunted but not entirely thwarted. Morality and power politics do not, in most instances, match. The tragic undoing and dismantling of the Palestinian people, to which their leadership unwittingly contributed, was that they adamantly refused to understand or accept this unpleasant but elementary fact of life.

King Abdallah was in the unenviable and tantalising position of watching helplessly the events across the river Jordan, but of being unable to do very much to change their course. He could project and predict the disaster that was in store; he could offer his advice and warnings to the Palestinian as well as to the Arab leaderships of his day; he could plead with and warn the British government of the disastrous consequences of their mistaken policies. These are on record in his memoirs and in the subsequent Supplement.

But what had rendered his efforts fruitless was that he was deprived of the power of decision making. Let me cite a few examples to illustrate what I mean. In the aftermath of the 1936 Rebellion, by the Arabs of Palestine, fearing, and rightly so, as King Abdallah explained in his messages to the British government, that the uncontrolled and massive influx of Jewish immigration into Palestine would inevitably result in the destruction and dispersal of the Palestinian people, the British government sent the Peel Commission to investigate the situation on the spot. In 1937 the Commission recommended the partitioning of Palestine, with the major areas of green Palestine remaining in the hands of its legitimate Palestinian owners. The Palestinian Arab areas were to have united with Transjordan under the stewardship and reign of King Abdallah. The proposed state, which would have included such famed and ancient cities and towns as Jerusalem -- the Old and most of the New -- since it was largely Arab, Jaffa, Lydda, Safad, Ramleh, Nazareth, Acre, Beersheba, Asqalan, Gaza, right up to the Egyptian frontier, not to mention the whole of the West Bank.

The Jewish state would have been confined to a narrow coastal strip, extending from Tel Aviv to Haifa. The so-called moderate leadership among the Palestinian Arabs accepted the plan and even initiated talks with King Abdallah for its implementation. The extremist elements within the Palestinian leadership rejected it outright, and since they possessed the gun, their counsel prevailed.

The Zionist leadership, unhappy that their grand design of expansion would be blunted, left it to the Arabs to bear the onus of rejection. The Arabs almost invariably played into their hands. Indeed, the Israelis' anticipation of Arab reactions constituted a basic pillar in their calculations and decision making. If the Arab leadership was always willing to play the Zionist game, out of ignorance, zealotry, overconfidence, complacency or even misguided selfishness, why should the Zionist leadership be the party to say No!

Another example was King Abdallah's advice to the Palestinian leadership to accept the White Paper after a round table conference in London in 1939. This would have granted Palestine its full independence, with the Arabs two-thirds in the majority. Again, the extremist Arab leadership rejected the plan, on the grounds that the plan included a proviso for a five-year interim period before it went into effect.

The Zionists, likewise, fought it tooth and nail; but in the eyes of the Western World it was the Palestinian Arabs who had thwarted the plan.

The third example of shortsighted Arab leadership was the inability to take a longer view of the consequences of the United Nations Partition Plan of November 29, 1947. This again could have at least preserved most of the green Palestine -- I am excluding the mostly arid desert of the Negev, which comprises half of Palestine -- to its Palestinian and legitimate inhabitants.

Arab division and indecision and their disastrous consequences bring me back to my earlier comments on King Abdallah's wise and far-sighted pragmatism. He had advised the Palestinian and other Arab leaderships to accept the plan and to continue the struggle, but his advice was unheeded. And when the crunch came, and the Zionists, on the pretext of Arab rejection, launched their carefully planned design to conquer the whole of Palestine, it was King Abdallah's Jordanian Army which was in the forefront, and which succeeded in salvaging by far the greater part of what could be salvaged in the circumstances.

The more vociferous voices of rejection were sadly absent to match by deeds their loud words. And to add to the irony of the situation, King Abdallah was assassinated, in one of the holiest shrines of Islam, Al Aqsa Mosque, and in the Holy City, which his army alone had saved. And on what pretext by those who were behind the assassin's bullets? That he had betrayed the Palestine cause? When things reach such an abyss of ugly wickedness, I sometimes wonder whether blind irrationality is not a more predominant trait in politics than rationality. Let me set the record straight, clearly and categorically. No country in the world likes to be partitioned, and Palestine is no exception. King Abdallah, a true adherent of his father's mission was, in his innermost soul, as opposed to the alienation of any part of Palestine as anyone else. But to him, moral judgment and personal beliefs were an exercise in futility, unless backed by viable and adequate power, in the broad meaning of the term.

He had perceived the Zionist iceberg and its dimensions, while others had been only its tip. He makes reference to it in the Takhmilah. His tactics and strategy were therefore attuned to circumventing and minimising the possible consequences of a head-on collision. Others saw only the tip, and their responses were over-confidence, inflexibility and outright complacency.

The strategic depth of the half a million Jews of Palestine -- though a minority in the country -- was the world Zionist movement, with its pervasive and awesome influence in the world centres of power and decision making of his era.

Thus, the Partition Plan of 1947 was endorsed by practically all the major powers, including the United States and the Soviet Union. How could a million and a quarter disarmed and helpless Palestinians withstand such a formidable combination? That they felt morally right is understandable, but the failure of their leadership to assess the consequences is inexcusable.

The tragedy of the Palestinians was that most of their leaders had paralysed them with false and unsubstantiated pro-

mises that they were not alone; that eighty million Arabs and four hundred million Muslims would instantly and miraculously come to their rescue. When the moment of destiny struck, the only assistance forthcoming was a few thousand soldiers from a few contiguous and neighbouring Arab countries, who were outmatched substantially by their adversaries.

To me, as to King Abdallah, there is a golden rule in evaluating policy and in taking decisions. The first is "know thyself," for this is pivotal in assessing your capabilities and your limitations. The second is "know the enemy," for failure to do that can spell disaster, and this is precisely what happened to the Palestinian people and their rightful cause.

I would not wish to go much further in my reflections on the Takhmilah, for it is the work itself which I urge all those interested and concerned to read carefully, to derive the lessons from its message.

It is regrettable that the Takhmilah does not include some of the inside information, in the crucial period of 1948 to 1951, to which King Abdallah was privy. There are two reasons for this incompleteness. Once is that King Abdallah was a very considerate and responsible statesman. He did not wish to embarrass some of his reigning colleagues for their failures and misjudgment, when the dust had not yet settled in the wake of the disastrous consequences which had befallen Palestine and its people. The second is his untimely and tragic passing away, when he was still, in spite of his age, in his full vigor and vitality, both physically and in mental alertness. It is a loss which, I hope, can be retrieved from his records and papers in due course.

My final comment is on the style of the Takhmilah and on the language of diplomatic discourse which was then in vogue. Today, we have become accustomed to the ways of open diplomacy, with its accompanying vituperative vulgarity and bad taste. The Supplement is perhaps a closing chapter of an era when opinions and articulate ideas did not have to be expressed in other than polite style and language. It was the classical and deferential style which we so largely miss today.

I strongly commend The Takhmilah of King Abdallah Ibn Al Hussein to the reader, because it is absorbingly interesting, instructive and timely, in the prevailing uncertainties and turbulence which continue to envelope the fate and destiny of our part of the world.

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUEJI

KAROC

PRUSHE

TESKUM



TOO MANY OF THESE MIGHT PUT YOU IN "ILL" HUMOR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Answers Tuesday

Yesterday's Jumbles: NEEDY COCOA CLOWN MOTHER  
Answer: What they called the tow truck operators' annual shindig--THE "TOW" DANCE

## THE Daily Crossword by Edward M. Gallen, Jr.

ACROSS	26 "Love's --	58 School:	27 Different:
1 Valletta's	28 Miss Chase	59 Fur cape	28 comb. form
land	30 Solo	60 Fire	29 Virginia
6 Repair	31 Scoffing	61 -- majesty	30 name
roads	35 Work hard	62 Stir to	31 Reprehen-
10 Valve sound	36 Man on a	63 Coastal	32 in e thor-
14 Greeting	37 picket line	64 Roman date	33 Fastener
15 During	38 Scotch	65 Available	34 Chromosomal
16 Song for	39 negative		35 element
a diva	40 Stance		36 Juanita's
17 Nomad	41 -- the bagel		37 Made love
18 Good-bye	42 Where Anna		38 to
19 Young men	43 taught		39 Archipelago
20 One with	44 Unfruitful		40 items
insight	45 Convex		41 City on the
21 African	46 Placed near		42 Delaware
nation	50 Everywhere		43 Digging
23 Sacred	52 Poverty		44 implements
music	53 Nasty as --		45 Craggy
25 "Just -- in	54 Nasty as --		46 Old enough
the Dark"			47 Gaseous

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Valletta's land	1 Planet
6 Repair roads	2 Archipelago
10 Valve sound	3 Romeo
14 Greeting	4 Right after
15 During	5 Swiss river
16 Song for a diva	6 Dialect
17 Nomad	7 Fill with wonder
18 Good-bye	8 Anti-blooding element
19 Young men	9 Cheese
20 One with insight	10 Greek militiamen
21 African nation	11 Certain Arabian place
23 Sacred music	12 Breeding place
25 "Just -- in the Dark"	13 Methane and neon
	21 Wall Fr.
	22 Certain food shops
	24 Grill
	26 Northern European

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

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